

Iron County Register

E. D. AKE, EDITOR.

VOLUME XXIV. NUMBER 30.

FRONTON, MO., JAN. 29, 1891.

OUR PLATFORM.

Unalterable opposition to the policy of Public Favoritism to Private Industries by Tariff Taxation—commonly called the Republican Policy of Protection.

The attention of the W. C. T. U. is respectfully called to the Hon. George F. Edmunds.

It must be placed to David Bennett Hill's credit, that he was not elected to the Senate after the Ohio plan.

"Bad Indian medicine for white savages" is the P. D.'s remedy for the Indian troubles in the North West.

Ingalls and Allison are paired, says a dispatch to the Associated Press. A pair, it is needless to say, that the most recklessly flush gambler would refuse to draw to.

A special telegram just received announces that John James Ingalls has been defeated in his candidacy for reelection as U. S. Senator from Kansas. The victory of November last is bearing fruit.

What has become of the soreheads and cranks throughout the Southeast, who were going to down Senator Vest about a year ago? Vest is there for life, and the indications now are, that many years more will roll round before he ceases to be our senator.

The adoption of the Australian system of voting would not be accompanied by any very cheering financial results to the hustler on election day, but it would be a benefit to the whole people. Let the country press see to it that the legislature is kept up to the mark.

The Republic's pronunciation of the front name of the Senior Senator from Kansas is faulty. According to the "Hayseed" vocabulary, it should be John J. Ingalls. It is not a matter of importance, however, as the Kansas legislature will shortly change it to Dennis.

John J. Ingalls has discarded his broad-cloth and Prince Albert, and is now moving among the farmers at Topeka, in a suit of jeans endeavoring to secure his re-election. We're afraid Mr. Ingalls has waited too long, and all his present hypocrisy will avail him naught.

Cape Girardeau is the first town in the Southeast to have a street railroad. Articles of incorporation were granted to a company of St. Louis and Cape Girardeau capitalists last week who will undertake that enterprise. The old town on the river is said to be having a grand boom.

The Charleston Democrat has given up the semi-weekly idea, and will hereafter appear at the old-fashioned once-a-week intervals. The editor has doubtless come to the conclusion that it is better to print a good paper every seven days, than it is to furnish half a paper twice that often.

The Republican Senators who have stood by the Democrats in their fight on the Force Bill, are patriots worthy of their country, and deserving better fates than to be classed with such men as compose the New England oligarchy, which has dictated all National legislation for twenty years past. Senators, Stewart, Walcott and Teller, you are being cursed by the politicians but the people are with you.

Would it not be a move in the right direction, to allow every convict in the penitentiary a good day's wages for a good day's work, first applying the proceeds of his labor to the payment of "his keep," then to the payment of the costs of his prosecution, and the remainder to the support of his family? What does the press of Southeast Missouri think of it? It would dispose of agitation about convict labor.

We have not had time to look over the files, but it seems to us that just prior to Senator Allison's re-election, when the Iowa "Hayseed" had blood in his eye, he made many a promise to reform. In fact, was rather fearful about it. So much so, that the Hayseed took pity on him and let him remain in the Senate. Since that time, with six years of official life before him, he has sagged back. We find him voting with the plutocratic North-east against Free Coinage, for the Force Bill, for the closure rule, etc. Six years from now, a powerful microphone will not enable one to find him. Revolutions do not go backward.

The school-book syndicate is becoming alarmed at the disposition on the part of the Missouri legislature to take measures to cheapen school books; consequently the mails are stuffed with circulars filled with arguments to show that the school-book trust is a good, healthful, wholesome thing for the people of Missouri. The truth is, that the school book business is an outrage on the school patrons. There is no competition in the trade. It is a trust that stands at the school room door, and levies tribute on the intelligence of the child, and turns it away if its parents are unable or unwilling to pay the amount demanded. Teachers understand the difficulties the school-book trust have thrown in the way of education. The law provides that where parents are unable to provide books, the district may furnish them; but what parent likes to declare himself a pauper? The back of this school-book combination ought to be broken. Enormous fortunes have

been made out of the necessities of the children of this country. Had this been effected in a legitimate manner, there would be no right of complaint, but this is not the case. The price of school books is put up by a trust, precisely as the price of sugar is raised. Compelling a child to buy a fifteen-cent book for twenty-five cents, for that is what it amounts to, is wrong, and ought to be stopped.

U. S. Hall, President of the Missouri Farmers Alliance, speaking of the F. M. B. A. members of the Illinois legislature in connection with the U. S. Senatorship, says:

What they intend to do in this senatorial matter I do not know, but what they should do I am fully persuaded of. For years the Farmer's Alliance and F. M. B. A. have been declaring in their private meetings upon the hustings, and in the public prints: "We demand that United States senators be elected by a direct vote of the people." This declaration has been reiterated until it is recognized almost as the slogan of these organizations, and is known as one of the strongest planks in their political platform. In an hour when no other politician would have trusted his weight upon this plank, their rose up a statesman in our sister commonwealth, who, upon this very issue, carried the State by a majority of 30,000. In the assumption of this task there was the courage of a grand resolve, in its execution the work of a marshalled legion, and the Grand Old Man who carried it to a successful close—earned (if he never receives it) the gratitude and admiration of every man who affiliates with the agricultural organizations. For the F. M. B. A. members of the Illinois legislature to fail in supporting John M. Palmer for the senatorship would not only be gross ingratitude, but an outrage, which would demonstrate them as being both wanting in appreciative feeling and recreant to F. M. B. A. traditions and principles. John M. Palmer believed that the F. M. B. A. proposition relative to the election of United States senators was right, and he had the courage of his convictions. He went into the fight as the champion of an F. M. B. A. principle and fought such a battle of which the history of politics fails to furnish a parallel, and for the elected representatives of this organization to go back on him now any language is mild enough to describe such ingratitude. I cannot see how they can remain F. M. B. A. men and oppose Palmer, and until it is proved that they have done so I will not believe them capable of such injustice.

This is the talk of an honest, consistent man—not the maundering of a pitiful third partyite, seeking personal advancement at the peril of the causes of reform he professes to advocate.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 24, 1891. Ed. Register.—The hopper is filling up very fast and the mail continues to grind, but as yet very little has been done for the people of the State. Nearly three hundred bills have been introduced in the House alone and referred to the various standing committees. So far only two of these bills have been ordered to engrossment. Many of them have been acted upon and reported adversely, which, using the language of a legislator, sends them to the "bone yard" where they slumber in peace. Two new committees have been formed, viz: "School Text Books" and "Apportionment." The duties of the former will be to consider the great number of bills relating to the publication of school books by the State, while the duties of the latter will be to draft and report a bill changing the judicial, senatorial and, probably, the congressional districts. As regards the school book question, it is a very difficult one to settle. None of the bills are exactly alike. Every member has some idea which he contends is the best. Hon. W. E. Coleman, ex-State Superintendent of Public Schools, in his last report openly opposes state adoption. He says it is not the necessary cost of text books that has caused this burden to patrons, but the unnecessary changes. He further claims that these evils can be remedied by our present law which plainly says, among other things, that the school board shall designate the text books to be used in the school. Whenever this is done (the adoption of books to be used in the school) Mr. C. says that the teacher or school board clerk can order for any individual or class of pupils direct from the publishers and thereby enable the pupils to procure their books about 30 per cent. cheaper. Governor Francis, in his recent message, urges the General Assembly to give the people relief, but cautions us to consider the matter very carefully before we enact any law. The people throughout the State are appealing to their senators and representatives and asking them to enact a law providing for the publication and distribution of books at the expense of the State. As I have already said this is a knotty problem to solve. Something will undoubtedly be done during the present session. I am ready and willing to do all I can, but I confess that I do not know what is best.

The amount of work for the Apportionment Committee will depend somewhat upon the action of Congress. If the Frank bill, which is now pending in the U. S. Senate, should become a law Missouri will be entitled to one additional congressman, hence it will become necessary to redistrict the State. The senatorial and judicial districts will also be changed.

Next week the House will pass a bill appropriating the sum of one million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the State Sinking Fund, to be used in the redemption and purchase of State bonds that will become due during the years of 1891 and 1892. There will also be another bill appropriating something more than a million dollars for the payment of all interest upon the bonded debt of the State that may become due during the years of 1891 and 1892.

A bill to reduce the contract or maximum rate of interest from ten to six per cent, has been favorably reported to the house from the committee. This will cause a hard fight to be made when it is called up and put upon its final passage. I believe it will be compromised by fixing the maximum rate at eight per cent.

All the bills providing for the exemption of property from taxation to the amount of encumbrance there may be on such property, have been reported adversely and now rest in the "bone yard."

The great number of bills relating to the assessment of all notes, bonds, mortgages, etc., are in the hands of the committee on Ways and Means. A substitute for all the bills will be introduced by the committee. The provisions will be very stringent. I think it will pass and become a law.

There has been introduced in the house a bill in regard to leasing convict labor. Under existing laws contracts are let at any date for a period of five years from the date thereof, and the state receives fifty cents per day for the labor of each able-bodied convict. It proposes to start the contracts at a given date, July 1, 1891, for five years, and all to expire at a date five years ahead. It is thought that if the shop room can be vacated there will be competition in bidding for labor and the state will obtain a better price than fifty cents per day.

There are several bills pending before the assembly providing increased penalties for carrying concealed weapons. The intention of the proposed laws is good, but it is feared that the law will be disregarded by the very class of men it is designed to reach. Good citizens do not carry concealed weapons unless for good and sufficient cause, and it becomes necessary at times for them to do so, but the dangerous class will always be armed regardless of any law that may be enacted. However the legislature will carefully consider the matter and endeavor to dispose of it in a way that will be beneficial to the people of the state.

Both houses convened last Wednesday in joint session, and the rolls of the previous day's vote for United States Senator were verified and Hon. George G. Vest was declared duly elected for a term of six years.

The house has just adopted a resolution declaring that it would not appropriate one dollar to the world's fair fund, should the force bill pass and become a law.

The hall of the house of representatives was filled to its utmost capacity last Thursday night when Col. Henry Newman delivered an address on the aims and objects of the ex-confederate home of Missouri. He was listened to very attentively, and after his speech succeeded in raising about \$500.

Promising to let you hear from me again, I remain, Very truly, R.

His Dying Speech and Confession.

Senator Ingalls certainly deserves the medal as the champion demagogue. A short time ago, when partisanship seemed to be popular, he posed as the most extreme and unscrupulous of partisans; yesterday he denounced his party in violent and intemperate language, although its position has not changed. That is, its position in the Senate has not changed. In Kansas it has changed materially—from prosperity to disaster—and hence Mr. Ingalls' intense and evident anxiety to escape the storm.

The farmers of Kansas are not the wisest men in the world, but they scarcely are so simple as to be imposed upon by Ingalls' transparent demagoguery. It is to late. Even if his shrieks against the "money power" were reasonable and just, it could hardly be forgotten that Mr. Ingalls has been a conspicuous upholder of monopoly legislation and himself a representative of the hated capitalist up to the very moment of the late elections. His present attitude as the champion of the down-trodden people is humorous, but ineffective.

Mr. Ingalls' speech in the Senate is thoroughly bad. It expresses some truths, but more of half-truths and misrepresentations which are the more to be blamed because he knows them to be such. And the Republican Senators cannot feel aggrieved. When they raised Ingalls to the highest place of honor in their gift it was with a full knowledge of his want of conscience. He was ready to do their bidding then, because it was to his interest. Now he thinks it to his interest to abandon and attack them, but with neither more nor less of conscience than he showed before.

It is one of the great consolations of current politics that, in spite of his efforts, the career of this pestilent demagogue is apparently near its end.—Philadelphia Times.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Laura Jean Libbey's Best.

A delightful love-story, full of passion and intrigue, and written in Laura Jean Libbey's best vein, entitled, "Umont Lives," begins in this week's New York Family Story Paper. It is a splendid story, and will be eagerly read by the thousands of admirers of the charming and versatile young authoress of "Miss Middleton's Lover." Our readers should not fail to buy a copy of this week's Family Story Paper, so that they can read the opening chapters of "Umont Lives," by Laura Jean Libbey.

PENSIONS.

If you want a pension, or increase, write to T. F. Hensley, ex-Special Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C., and learn something that may benefit you in prosecuting your claim.

PATENTS.

T. F. Hensley, solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. Write for terms and instructions.

Notice of Letters

Notice is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Jefferson C. Russell, late of Iron county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, W. J. Russell, by the Judge of Probate Court of the County of Iron, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1891.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the time of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred. Jan 29/91 W. J. RUSSELL, Executor.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

For the Next Thirty Days,
In All Our Winter Goods!

We Have Concluded to
MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP!
GOODS MUST GO.

We do not want to Carry Over any Goods
from One Season to Another.

Now Is the Time For Big Bargains!

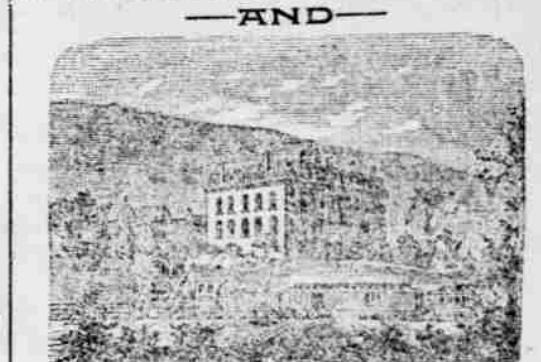
Great Slaughter
In Ladies' Cloaks and Jackets.

Great Slaughter
In Overcoats, Suits, Flannels,
Blankets, Etc.

Great Reduction
in Millinery. Ladies Trimmed Felt
Hats, at Half-Price. Untrimmed Hats
at 25 cents; former price, 75c and \$1.
Don't fail to call.

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Attached to the Convent, and totally separated from the boarding school, is a

SELECT DRY SCHOOL in which the usual branches of sound and practical education are carefully imparted. Terms in the Day School will be, for the present, One Dollar in person or by letter, to the Mother MARIAN, Superior, of the Convent of the Ursuline Sisters, Arcadia, Iron County, Mo.

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ROBT L. LINDSAY,
Attorney at Law, Ironton, Mo.

U. S. Claims, Pensions, Spanish Titles, and business in the Federal Departments.

Probate Docket

Iron County, Missouri, February Term, 1891.

Consented, Monday, February 24, 1891.

Children, heirs, minors, Sarah P. Childers, guardian and executrix.

Good, George, deceased, Solomon Good, administrator.

Henson, Andrew, deceased, Wm Henson, administrator.

Mayberry, Samuel, deceased, Gordon Mayberry, administrator.

Quinn, James, deceased, Jas M Logan, administrator.

Sutton, Jarrell, deceased, Nancy Sutton, administrator.

Townsend, Edward, minor, W S Wiatt, guardian and executor.

Townsend, J W, minor, W S Wiatt, guardian and executor.

Wiatt, Anna and Henriette, minors, Bd Zwart, guardian and executor.

FRANZ DINGEL, Judge of Probate.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Jarrett Sutton, deceased, that the undersigned administrator of said estate, intends to make final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of Iron county, to be held at the courthouse in Ironton, Iron county, Mo., on the first Monday in February next—same being the 21 day of February A. D. 1891.

Jan 15/91 S A NANCY SUTTON, Administrator.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of James Quinn, deceased, that the undersigned executor of said estate, intends to make final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of Iron county, to be held at the Court House in Ironton, Iron county, Mo., on the first Monday in February next—same being the 21 day of February A. D. 1891.

Jan 25/91 JAS M. LOGAN, Administrator.